

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.All business or news letter and telegraphic
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Volume XXXIV.....No. 290

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and
52d street.—CHARLES O'MALLEY.FRENCH THEATRE, 14th st. and 6th av.—COMEDY
BOOTH.—SAR.BOOTH'S THEATRE, 22d st., between 5th and 6th av.—
MARTY WARREN.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE STREETS OF
NEW YORK.THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—LION-TOT, OR,
THE REPTILES, &c.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Fifth avenue and Twenty-
fourth street.—AS YOU LIKE IT.WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE CELEBRATED
PLAY OF EAST LYNCH.WOODS MUSEUM, CHURCH STREET, Broadway, corner
Thirtieth st.—Maudie daily. Performance every evening.WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—MONTE CRISTO.—RED
GLOVE AND WHITE WARRIOR.WAYLLEY THEATRE, No. 720 Broadway.—A GRAND
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—HUMPTY DUMPTY
—HICKEY DICKER DOCK.MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—
HARLEY.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 30 Bowery.—COMIC
VOCALISM, NERVO MINSTERALITY, &c.THEATRE COMIQUE, 5th Broadway.—COMIC VOCAL-
ISM, NERVO ACTS, &c.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th
st.—BRYANT'S MINSTERALITY—NERVO ENTERTAINMENT.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTERALITY, 555 Broadway.—ETHIO-
PIAN MINSTERALITY, NERVO ACTS, &c.NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN
AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES, &c.HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOVER'S
MINSTERALITY—UNDER THE LAMP LIGHT.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 5th Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.LADIES' NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 6th
Broadway.—FEMALE ONLY IN ATTENDANCE.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Monday, October 18, 1869.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Increasing Circulation of the Herald.
We are again constrained to ask advertisers to
hand in their advertisements at as early an hour
as possible.Our immense and constantly increasing editions
compel us, notwithstanding our presses are
capable of printing seventy thousand copies an
hour, to put our forms to press much earlier than
usual, and to facilitate the work we are forced to
stop the classifications of advertisements at nine
o'clock P. M.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

Cable telegrams are dated October 17.
By special telegram from the French Atlantic
cable we learn that the Spanish insurgents in Valen-
cia surrendered to the regular army force on Satur-
day. The place was occupied by the army. General
Prim had ordered the storming of Valencia by
despatch from Madrid. It was not known when the
Spanish Cortes would reassemble. The French
legislative oppositionists are preparing a manifesto.
Napoleon will, it is said, "modify" his Cabinet. The
merchants' clerks of Paris were still on "strike." Our
special correspondents in Europe furnish very
interesting details of our cable telegrams to the 5th
of October.

Paraguay.

Latest advices from the Paraguayans state that
Lopez, instead of fleeing the country and seeking
shelter in Bolivia, as represented by the allies, has
established himself at San Estanislau, supported by
plenty of artillery and a respectable army. Owing
to the want of horses and mules the allies were un-
able to continue the pursuit.

Miscellaneous.

A memorial to Congress has been prepared by the
citizens of Washington setting forth various griev-
ances under which they labor owing to Congres-
sional neglect of affairs of the District of Columbia.
A number of public improvements, which property
are the work of the government, they offer to com-
plete if permission be granted them. They say the
prosperity of their city is impeded by the uncertainty
of its remaining the national capital, and con-
clude their petition by asking Congress, in case it
should not see fit to place the District under the
laws and government of the State of Maryland or
Massachusetts, or any other State that may be
deemed proper.It is understood in Washington that Judge Pier-
pont, of New York, will be appointed one of the
Justices of the United States Supreme Court, At-
torney General Hoar preferring to remain in the
Cabinet to accepting a place on the Supreme bench.
The National Convention of Local Preachers of the
Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States
met in Cincinnati yesterday and organized. John
Gottlieb, of New York, was elected chairman.
The Virginia Legislature reassembles to-day at
Richmond for the purpose of electing United States
Senators. The conservatives have determined to
choose as Senators only such men as can con-
scientiously take the iron-clad oath and will be
acceptable to both the administration and Congress,
and whose influence in Washington will secure
government aid in the completion of several enter-
prises of great importance to their State.At Taylorville, Ind., yesterday, during a dispute
concerning the settlement of some accounts, a man
named Harvey Springer was badly killed, and
his brother, Abe Springer, so instantly wounded, that
he died in a few minutes. Shortly after the shoot-
ing a vigilance committee went to the house of a
man who had been warned to leave the neighbor-
hood by the 20th and fired several shots, causing him
to leave at once. Another man who had been
warned, but paid no attention to the notice, was
found dead in the woods.
The East Boston Yarmack petroleum refinery was
destroyed by fire yesterday morning; loss \$50,000.
Work has been commenced on the California and
Oregon Railroad, and will be vigorously pushed to
completion. Material for 100 miles of road are on
hand.The breaks in the Erie Canal have been repaired,
and navigation will be resumed this morning.
The Louisiana State Seminary at Alexandria was
destroyed by fire on Thursday night last. Loss
\$160,000—no insurance. The fire is supposed to have
been the work of an incendiary.

The City.

About one o'clock yesterday morning a German
named Streuben, while passing along West street,was seized by two highwaymen, who robbed him of
twenty dollars and then attempted to murder him
by throwing him into the dock, from which he was
rescued by the police.Alfred Fries, of East New York, was attacked by
three footpads on Saturday night and relieved of
\$250 and a watch and chain valued at seventy dol-
lars.John Adams, aged twelve years, was arraigned
before Justice Dodge yesterday morning charged
with stabbing Edward Early, aged ten years, in the
abdomen, inflicting a severe wound.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

William Huntington, of Washington; F. Solverson,
of the Spanish Legion, and Charles F. Wadsworth,
of Buffalo, are at the Albemarle Hotel.
R. C. McCormick, of Arizona, and R. J. Haideman,
of Massachusetts, are at the Astor House.D. Ruiz, of the Cuban Junta, is at the Hoffman
House.L. Anderson and J. J. Farran, of Cincinnati, are at
the Fifth Avenue Hotel.Professor S. Jaycock, of England, and Colonel
W. B. Henry, of Santa Fe, are at the St. Charles
Hotel.Major E. E. Sellers, of the United States Army, is
at the Metropolitan Hotel.P. H. Smith, of Chicago; W. H. Seward, Jr., of
Auburn; C. N. Washburn, of California; N. Lord, of
Cincinnati; J. B. Chaffin, of Colorado; Rev. C. D. N.
Campbell, D. D., of St. Louis, and W. H. Macfarland,
of Richmond, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Prominent Departures.

D. J. Morrill, W. S. Holman, E. Wells, J. Lynch
and General Benjamin F. Butler, for Boston, and J.
H. Hackett, for Montreal.The New Commercial Era—Movement of
Trade from East to West.The expression that "westward the course of
empire takes its way" is true in a commercial as
well as in a political sense. Indeed, in modern
times political power and national greatness
generally go with commercial influence and
wealth. It was commerce or trade that made
Tyre and Carthage great in ancient times; that
made Venice and the Italian republics
rich and powerful at a later period; that
gave Spain her power in the time of her great-
ness; that made Holland—a small State in
Europe—one of the mightiest countries on
the globe; that gave England her won-
derful wealth, great power and an empire lar-
ger than any that ever existed in the world, and
this which has contributed largely to the sur-
prising growth and grandeur of the American
republic.If we look back to history we shall see that
commerce and empire have followed the course
of the sun from east to west. From Asia,
bordering the Mediterranean and the coast of
Africa, they passed over to Europe on the west-
ward side of that sea, and from thence to the
western maritime States of the European Con-
tinent. Finally, the course of empire has taken
its way across the Atlantic. The American
republic is marching with rapid strides to a
point of greatness that will eclipse all pre-
ceding or existing nations. Had it not been for
the war we should be now the first mar-
time nation on the globe. We had, just before
that event, more tonnage than Great Britain,
and far more than any other country. Though
we have been compelled to take the second
place, it cannot be long before we must take
the first. The decline of American tonnage
and shipping, resulting primarily
from the war, must and will be arrested by
suitable legislation, by the complete restora-
tion of the republic and our national finances,
and by the rapid material progress of the
country. The necessity of doing something
to this end immediately is seen both by Con-
gress and the people. The Congressional
committee who have been sitting in this
city for the past week for the purpose
of investigating the cause of the decline
of American shipbuilding and shipping
interests and to provide a remedy, as well as
the mass of valuable information elicited, show
that the public mind is alive to this subject
and that we are approaching the turning point.
Gloomily as the state of things regarding our
mercantile marine has been the last few
years, it is impossible that this great, rich
and progressive country can long occupy the
second position as a maritime nation.Before the year 1900—yes, in twenty-five
years—our present population of forty millions
will be increased probably to a hundred mil-
lions. And what is not such an ambitious,
industrious, inventive and energetic population
capable of accomplishing? Then look at our
vast coast, over ten thousand miles in
extent, on the Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf of
Mexico, with its numberless harbors; at the
inexhaustible forests of the finest timber and
linchable deposits of the best iron and coal;
at the wonderful variety of products that enter
into commerce, and at the aptitude of the
American people for trade, enterprise and
maritime pursuits. Is it possible for such a
people and country to occupy long a second
rate maritime position?The British and the people of some other
nations are looking to the Suez Canal as des-
tined to change the currents of trade, and no
doubt that will produce a great effect, as far
as the trade of Europe with India and the East
generally goes. To some extent and in a cer-
tain sense this great work of modern times may
turn the course of trade from the West to the
East, and may establish an empire again on
the eastern shore of the Mediterranean. But
even then the ultimate destination and concen-
tration of the trade between Asia and Europe
will be westward still. France, Italy, Austria
and other countries on the European Continent
will get a share and receive great benefit, but
a large portion will go to England. All this,
however, will not interfere with the increasing
tendency of commerce further west still, across
the Atlantic, nor retard the progress toward
commercial supremacy and an overshadowing
republican empire in America.Though the course of trade has been through-
out history from east to west, it reaches its
most western limit in the United States. It
may tend more and more from the Atlantic
side to the Pacific, as the interior of the Con-
tinent fills up with population, as the vast
West becomes developed, and as the Pacific
States increase their commerce with China and
other countries of Asia and with Australia, but
it will stop here. The empire of commerce
cannot pass over the great ocean and fall into
the hands of an inferior race. China, India,
Japan and Australia will advance, undoubt-
edly, but their progress will only tend to
increase the commercial power and importance
of the United States in a greater ratio. Mexico
and Central and South American States
will all be tributaries to our future commercialgreatness. The race for this empire now is
between England and the United States.
While the former has some advantages at
present in her larger tonnage, facilities for
shipbuilding and accumulated capital, she sees
her manufactures, upon which her vast com-
merce is based, passing into other hands. The
cry of alarm has gone up already, not only
about this, but from some of her statesmen
with regard to the limit of her coal fields also.
The thinking men of England begin to look
with alarm upon the future. They see that
the empire of commerce, wealth and greatness
will be here on the American Continent. This
is inevitable destiny. The growth and
resources of the country will bring that about,
however weak and short-sighted our public men
may be. While Congress indulges in its
tumble and miserable party politics, and while
commercial conventions occupy themselves
with high-sounding platitudes and impracticable
resolutions, the republic is marching on through
natural causes to a point of commercial great-
ness and empire that no nation has attained,
and which none hereafter will approach.Good News from Dr. Livingstone—The
Mighty Nile.We have late and authentic news from that
indomitable African explorer, Dr. Livingstone,
that he is not only alive and well, but that in
prosecuting his geographical researches he
has discovered that one of the sources of the
Nile, emptying into the great lake Victoria
Nyanza, rises some ten degrees south of the
equator. If this be true the Nile becomes the
longest river in the world, eclipsing even the
tremendous sweep of the Missouri from its
sources to the Mississippi and thence to the
Gulf. A fair idea of the long line of the Nile
may be formed from the fact that the distance
between its last reported source and its delta
along the Mediterranean is equal to the dis-
tance from Lima, in Peru, to the city of New
York, or, from the city of Mexico away up to
Mount St. Elias, the end of the backbone of
this Continent, in Alaska. Well, then, may the
ancient river of Egypt be called the mighty
Nile.But we need go no further on the one hand
than into the mountains of Abyssinia, whence
the Blue Nile and the Albara tributaries of the
main stream descend, and, on the other hand,
to the lakes Albert and Victoria Nyanza, the
great reservoirs of the White Nile or main
river, in order to establish the life-giving and
never-failing stream of Egypt, in its peculiar
features, as the most wonderful in the world.
From the deluging rains which, from the Indian
Ocean, are borne and discharged upon the
Abyssinian mountains and tablelands, come
the enriching annual overflow of Egypt,
while from the abounding equatorial rains of
the lofty regions around lakes Albert and
Victoria flows that exhaustless supply of the
main stream which, for fifteen hundred miles
through a burning desert, bears still its ample
volume to the sea. These facts have been
fully established by the explorations of that
intelligent traveller and dashing son of Nim-
rod, Sir Samuel Baker, in conjunction with
the equatorial discoveries of Speke, Grant and
Burton. Baker, in the service of the enter-
prising Egyptian Viceroy, is now at the head
of a powerful expedition en route to take pos-
session of the whole line of the Nile, and
should Livingstone remain a few months longer
"prospecting" around those equatorial lakes,
Baker will probably find him and bring him off.
Such a meeting would be an event for a general
festival among the geographical societies
throughout the world.

General Thomas on Alaska.

After a thorough personal inspection of
Alaska, General George H. Thomas, a man of
careful inquiry and sound judgment, pro-
nounces substantially that great purchase "a
sell." He does not agree with Mr. Seward at
all. What if the American eagle soars in the
skies of Alaska and the "humming bird" does
not disdain to flutter there? General Thomas
still thinks the Territory "good for nix." They
have plenty of timber and coal up there; but
we have plenty of these articles nearer home.
For farming Alaska is of no earthly account.
Grain cannot be raised there, and the few
vegetables that can be, if you attempt to keep
them, will be found rotten at the end of a few
weeks. They have too much rain and too little
sun in those polar regions for farming or gar-
dening or stock raising, and the best thing the
government can do for Alaska is to cut down
the expenses of governing it to a very small
military establishment. Such is the opinion of
General Thomas, and he shakes our faith very
seriously in the rose-colored description of the
enraptured sage of Auburn. In fact, we be-
lieve that the practical old soldier is a better
judge of Alaska than the enthusiastic old poli-
tician; but still we must not forget the codfish
and salmon.THE SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION
at Louisville has met, deliberated upon various
things, passed its resolutions, including a vote
of thanks to its presiding officer, ex-President
Fillmore, has heard his farewell address, and
has adjourned. In point of utility the Con-
vention may be classed with a Woman's Rights
convention, and its proceedings may be summed
up in one word—twaddle. In the farewell of
the venerable Fillmore he said he should prob-
ably never attend another convention, and we
are not surprised at his resolution; for this
gathering of grannies involved to him a long
journey, a considerable outlay, and nothing in
return but twaddle—useless twaddle.VERY INTERESTING TO THE POLITICIANS.—
The decision of the court in Philadelphia which
has had the case in hand, ousting all the
democratic officials in the city government
except the Mayor, elected in October a year
ago, and ousting them on the ground that they
were elected by spurious votes. The republi-
cans had a majority of the bench, or the deci-
sion would doubtless have been on the other
side. But still the decision, founded upon
facts, is interesting and suggestive, as a pre-
cedent, of considerable business in party politics
for courts and lawyers hereafter, with the wind
in the right quarter for the contesting party.HYACINTHE.—The Church feels that the
example of Father Hyacinthe is a very dan-
gerous one, and that he must be compelled to
recant if possible by all the dreadful threats it
may fulminate. Such is the indication of the
urgent appeals to him to take the force out of
his example.

Spain—Alarming State of Things.

Our news shows that the situation in Spain
grows more critical every day. The Cortes
have discontinued their sittings. Seventeen
republican members, who are said to have
participated in the rebellion, are to be prose-
cuted. Salvachua and Paul, two noted republi-
can leaders, are said to be in the neighbor-
hood of Malaga, where they have erected the
republican standard. The insurrection contin-
ues in Bejar, a thriving little town in Leon.
Madrid, according to a late report, is prac-
tically isolated from the rest of Spain, the rail-
roads and telegraph lines having been de-
stroyed for miles all round the city. As an
offset to these reports we learn that Valencia,
which has been in the hands of the insurgents
for some days, has been stormed and taken
possession of by the government troops after
some hours' hard fighting and a capitulation.
It is also said that two republican leaders have
been beaten by the government troops in
Catalonia and Andalusia.It is now no longer doubtful that the republi-
can spirit is vigorously active all over Spain.
We hear of the republicans in the east, in the
south, in the heart of the country at Madrid,
and in the west, close to the borders of Portu-
gal. The Northern provinces are not so
republican, but that danger is apprehended
even there is manifest from the fact that
Napoleon has deemed it necessary to station a
corps of observation on the frontier. It may
still be possible for the government to put
down the insurrection. So far as we have
heard the troops are still faithful. How long
they will continue faithful is the great question
of the moment. The widespread disaffection
which now exists must soon touch the hearts
of the soldiers. The popular cause is, after
all, their cause. If defection but begins it
will prove contagious. The events about to
take place cannot fail to rouse the popular
spirit. The trial of the deputies and the
punishment of the Valencia insurgents may
have the desired effect on the army. In such
a case the popular cause will have a fairer
chance than it has had since the revolution
broke out.Where is Don Carlos now? Where are the
friends of Isabella? We may rest assured
that both of those factions are eagerly watch-
ing the course of events. It is not at all im-
possible that both are giving secret encourage-
ment to the republicans. It is their interest
to break up the power of Serrano and Prin-
cipe. Anarchy will give both Isabella and Don
Carlos another opportunity. It may also give
the people the power and banish royalty and
regency forever from Spanish soil.

The Prevention of Railroad Accidents.

The Society of Practical Engineers does a
valuable service to the community in its con-
tinued discussion of the causes of railroad
accidents. Already it has shed on the origin
of these disasters a great deal of light; and
by keeping the subject permanently open, thus
affording a way in which every man's knowl-
edge, and even the least hint of experienced
persons, may be utilized for the public benefit,
it is to be hoped that we may ultimately have
pointed out such definite means of prevention as
companies cannot venture to ignore. At its last
meeting this society touched upon the radical
defect of our American railroads—their faulty
primary construction, especially in regard to
the roadbed. We trust it may be able to fix
public attention more upon this point, already
recognized by many persons, but not suffi-
ciently attended to by the people. We are
often forced to the comparison between roads
here and in Europe by the comparative safety
of railroad travel beyond the Atlantic and its
danger here; but we can never hope to have
the same safety till we enforce the same system
of construction. Society in Europe is less
eager to give to a corporation a valuable
franchise than to secure the lives of the
people. Hence everything is more closely
scrutinized before the Legislature, and the
road must be built, in the first instance, up to
the best possibility of engineering science.
Here this is very different. The object is to
get the road down and have the receipts begin
at the earliest possible moment, and no one
stands for a few lives. How can we secure a
change in this respect? Unfortunately the
people are less potent before Legislatures
than the railroad men are; for corrupt jobbery
or the open bribe carries everything. Before
these venal knots of small politicians that
assemble in our State capitals we need hope
for nothing. The chance for the people is in
the assumption by Congress of its rightful
power over this whole subject. In the infancy
of our railroad system, when State lines were
observed, it was proper enough that the State
government should control them. But now
commerce recognizes no limit, and sweeps
across the Continent from ocean to ocean in a
continuous groove. What have the State
Legislatures to do with such a growth? Its
government, as a great national concern, be-
longs to Congress, and before Congress there
is some hope for the people.FRENCH RED REPUBLICANS IN LONDON.—
Gambetta, Bancel and Jules Favre have
arrived in London. What does it mean? Have
they gone to see Ledru Rollin and the other
fervent spirits who may not yet enter France?
It is a favorable time for the republicans.
If they would encourage Spain they must
make a bold struggle in France and else-
where. Or have they fled from danger? It is
well known that the extreme party in the
Corps Legislatif, indignant at the Emperor's
delay in convening the Chambers, have been
meditating an invasion of their premises on an
early day. We have already said to our read-
ers that another coup d'etat might make such a
demonstration impossible. Have MM. Gam-
betta, Bancel and Favre taken flight? In any
case this trip to London is significant. We
shall expect to hear more of it.JORDAN HAS A HARD ROAD TO TRAVEL.—
The speech in the Gold Room on Saturday of
the gentleman called upon to give information
of the condition of the Gold Exchange Bank
exhibits him as equal to the way of the trans-
gressor at his hardest. He assured the gen-
tlemen present that "every damned man of
them would have been broken and four or five
banks have gone to the devil" but for the good
conduct of the institution referred to. More-
over, that they on several occasions "acted
like damned fools," which was very true, and,
finally, that he was "too damned mad to
choose his words." There is the whole dif-culty. Everybody in Wall street is too mad to
choose his words or settle his accounts; but is
this "damned mad" article good on
'Change?

The Israelites in Europe and America.

From a variety of causes the condition of
the Israelites in Europe, especially in Eastern
Europe, is one of great misery. In all the
great centres of population and trade it is true
there are many Jews who have amassed
immense wealth. In these same centres,
however, many of them are very poor. Away
from the large centres they are generally a
wretched class. In some parts of Germany,
in Russian Poland, in Southern Russia, in the
Danubian Principalities, the Jewish quar-
ters are scenes of great wretchedness and
poverty. We have often in these columns ad-
verted to the very different condition of the
Israelites in this country. Here they prosper
and grow in wealth and influence. With us,
in fact, the name of Israelite is suggestive of
success and affluence. Why this difference?
The reason is obvious. In Europe the Jew
is despised and down-trodden. In the
East of Europe, particularly, the son of
Israel is not supposed to have any rights
which a Christian is bound to respect. It is
only recently that there were enacted in the
Principalities, and bearing specially upon
the Jews, laws worthy of the
worst days of Spain, when a Jew was well off
if he were not used for fuel, and of the
days of King John in England, when it was
a Christian custom to find out a Jew's purse by
plucking the teeth out of his head. How can
any man get on if you trample the life out of
him? The Jew fails in Europe—he is poor
and wretched, because he is down-trodden and
oppressed. He cannot succeed, because
he has no chance. Here the Jew has
fair play. He has the rights of a
free man. Every privilege, every office
is open to his ambition. He has a fair field.
He is allowed to win if he can, and he often
succeeds. We have often said, and we say it
again, for the special benefit of the Alliance
Israelite Universal Society and its worthy
President, M. A. Cremieux, that this is the
true promised land of the Israelites. Here are
the milk and honey for which they and their
fathers have for generations been longing.
Here, on our mountain sides, on our far-
spreading valleys and on the banks of our
mighty rivers, are corn and wine and oil in
rich and overflowing abundance. Here, too,
there is room enough and to spare. Let
the suffering Jews of Europe make an exodus
to this grander land of promise. We bid them
welcome, and we will not think the less of them
if they imitate the example of their ancestors
and harbor or they set out "every man of
his neighbor and every woman of her neighbor
jewels of silver and jewels of gold."

Shipbuilding and Commerce.

What is the reason that ships are no longer
built in the United States—that one of the
greatest and noblest of our industries, an
industry in which we are capable of excelling
the world—is extinct? The reason is that we
cannot build ships at prices to compete in any
market with the prices of other countries.
England can build cheaper than we can. But
what is the reason of this? Why does it
cost so much more to build ships here than
in England? Many reasons concur. Some
of these are inseparable from our financial con-
dition, as the inflated currency, which puts
prices and wages altogether on a false footing;
but a more potent reason is that our tariff,
made for "the protection of American indus-
try," immensely enhances the prices of ship-
building material. Thus by protecting one in-
dustry we destroy another. But, then, the sim-
ple-minded would suppose our commerce need
not suffer, only our shipbuilders, since our
merchants can buy their ships of those who
sell them cheapest, and the shipbuilders must
wait for better times. Unfortunately Con-
gress, perceiving that it has killed shipbuilding
by protecting other industries, has endeavored
also to protect shipbuilding, and in doing this
has merely killed commerce. It has made a law
rendering it impossible for foreign built ships to
obtain an American charter. This is so that
merchants shall not buy abroad, but shall be
compelled to buy here, let ships cost what they
may. But as the commerce that lives by
cheap ships thrives where the commerce of
dear ships dies, England gets the trade of the
world and its shipbuilding too. All of which
illustrates with what wisdom we are governed.

The Board of Health.

Backbone is the serious want of the Metro-
politan commission that is supposed to have
charge of the public welfare in its sanitary
aspects. It is an invertebrate body, and is
altogether lacking in the force and initiative
that are necessary to the performance of its
very important duties. At the time when the
necessity for such a board was perceived the
people of the city were suffering from the
nuisances accumulated everywhere by selfish
money getters—from the contractor who
pocketed the cash and did not clean the
streets to the burly beast of a bone boiler
who did not suffer from the noxious airs of
his establishment, and did not care a button
for the twenty feeble infants in the neighbor-
ing tegetment houses that he killed every day.
It was known then that three or four amiable
and ornamental old gentlemen in a back room,
intent upon their ease and the interests of
science, could do nothing to relieve the city of
these evils; but it was thought that the medi-
cal profession, at the same time that it pos-
sessed special knowledge, could furnish suffi-
cient administrative vigor to do what was
necessary. We are not ready to say that this
was altogether an error; for we do not think
the profession hereabouts is satisfac-
torily represented in the present composition
of the Board of Health. It is certain that the
Board as it stands is a failure, and its medical
members ought to resign and let us have
a fresh chance in entirely new appointments.MORE TROUBLE IN ERIE.—Mr. Boutwell
would not lend Jay Gould eight hundred thou-
sand dollars in currency to pay the wages of the
men on the road, and apparently he has
not been able to raise the wind in any other
quarter, for the men have struck, and will not
labor without pay. Perhaps with a little more
kittling and Gold Room somersaults these
Erie financiers will learn that they had better
cast a moment's glance occasionally to see how
the railroad gets on.

The Churches and Sermons.

Our exhibit of the state of religion, as it
was presented yesterday in the churches of
the metropolis and the districts surrounding
New York, is of a very consoling character.
The labor of our reporters supplies to the read-
ers of the HERALD this morning ample details of
the services and sermons which were per-
formed and delivered during the day, as well
as with accurate and very interesting descrip-
tions of the ceremonial witnessed at the ded-
ication of two new Christian temples by the
episcopacy and pastors of two different creeds
and of opposing forms of worship, each one
endeavoring to "straighten the way" and make
the burden light, according to the faith which
is in him. The home clergy are at their posts
and alert, as behooves them specially to be on
the almost eve of election day, and the watch
towers are faithfully guarded, proving con-
clusively that although the sovereign Pontiff
and Church of Rome possess an immense
power for purposes of propagandism their
united forces of attraction are not sufficient to
turn back the free tide of milk and honey
which is flowing out to our American congre-
gations and centralize its source in the Vati-
can, affording to the Holy Father an opportunity
to claim, perhaps, by Apostolic
successionary commission the right of holding
the wave flow in the hollow of his hand, and
thus the power of restricting or extending its
action at will. Enjoying a perfect freedom of
thought and expression under the constitution,
the efforts of our ecclesiastics were directed in
various channels of reformation, and sinners
were fervently invited to return to the fold
by any or every path on which they could
obtain a sure Christian footing, so as they
would only just strike off immediately from the
"broad" way which leadeth to consequences
and places exceedingly unpleasant, even in a
terrestrial point of contemplation. On the
whole, as will be seen, it was the "grain of
mustard seed" rescued from the choking
weeds, pulverized with the hammers of pulpit
ecclesiasticism and administered in all its health-
giving pungency, after having been duly sea-
soned with that unalterable salt which, as we
are assured on the very highest authority, is
"the salt of the earth" ad infinitum.Bishop Robertson, of Mississippi, held forth
in the Church of Heavenly Rest on "Idolatry,
Ancient and Modern." With respect to the
ancient system he was very severe on our
newly found friends in Asia, as well as our un-
obtrusive fellow citizens here—the Chinese—
using very many hard, almost unpronounce-
able, words in an endeavor to extinguish or
excommunicate Confucius, with whom, so far as
we have read the report, he is very imperfectly
acquainted in a spiritual sense. Of modern
idolatry the Bishop was not exact in his
specification of the idols; whether the car of
Juggernaut, the gates of Ghuznee, the gods
manufactured in Birmingham, England, for
Asia, a coach and four, the bullion in the
Bank of England or that which was lately
in Wall street, the Italian opera
or a new silk dress. However, he "went
against idols" or the "bowing down to" or
"worshipping of" such, and that was good
and charitable. Bishop Loughlin dedicated
the Catholic church of St. Vincent in Paul, in
Williamsburg, attended by many of his clergy.
In the presence of an immense congregation;
while in the same city Rev. Mr. Porter offered
the new building of the First Reformed church
to the service of Almighty God. Rev. Dr.
Chapin was eloquent, erudite and useful in
the Church of the Divine Paternity. The Rev.
Mr. Hopworth heralded the "Coming of the
New Church" appropriately in the Church of
the Messiah, trenching slightly on the
virgin field which the HERALD is endeavor-
ing to reserve for Father Hyacinthe, but
which is free to all and with no